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Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Fifty-seventh session
Vienna, 13-21 March 2014
Item 10 (a) of the provisional agenda*
Implementation of the international drug control treaties: challenges and future work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the World Health Organization in the review of substances for possible scheduling recommendations

United States of America: draft resolution

Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances and incidents involving such substances

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling its resolution 56/4 of 15 March 2013, on enhancing international cooperation in the identification of, collection of information on and reporting of new psychoactive substances to better understand the threat,

Also recalling its resolution 55/1 of 16 March 2012, on promoting international cooperation in responding to the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances,

Recognizing the continued and escalating threat to public health and safety posed by the spread of potentially dangerous new psychoactive substances not under international control that are marketed as legal products and that have led to increased abuse and overdoses, as evidenced by hospital admissions and deaths,

Acknowledging the increased speed at which the market has developed, resulting in the wide availability and accessibility, including through the Internet, of new psychoactive substances,

Noting the importance of a balanced, comprehensive and integrated approach to tackle the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances,

* E/CN.7/2014/1.

V.14-01054 (E)

Please recycle

Highlighting progress that has been achieved in identifying, monitoring and reporting on a large number of new psychoactive substances, including through the work of national authorities, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, through its global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme and the early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances, and regional organizations such as the European Union, through the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction,

Bearing in mind the shared responsibility for developing comprehensive, coordinated and integrated approaches to the detection, analysis and identification of new psychoactive substances as part of a balanced approach to drug policy that seeks both to reduce demand and to restrict supply,

Highlighting the continued need to collect and share information on the risks to individual and public health posed by new psychoactive substances, using, where appropriate, existing national and regional data-collection and information exchange systems,

Underscoring the importance of collecting and sharing information on pharmacological data and research relating to new psychoactive substances, as well as information on the prevalence of new psychoactive substances as a basis for evidence-based measures,

Reaffirming the roles, under the United Nations drug control conventions, of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the World Health Organization in the process of limiting narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to medical and scientific uses, and the role of the International Narcotics Control Board, in cooperation with Governments, in ensuring the availability of adequate amounts of narcotic drugs for medical and scientific purposes,

Welcoming the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2012,[1] in which the Board raised awareness of the dangers of new psychoactive substances by identifying the problem as a special topic and making recommendations to Governments concerning scheduling,

Acknowledging the efforts of the World Health Organization to develop an agenda and timetable to move forward with the review of substances, including new psychoactive substances,

Recognizing the continued value to Member States of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme and its international collaborative exercises for national drug testing laboratories, including, where appropriate, through the use of existing national and regional early warning systems and networks,

Recalling its resolution 48/11 of 11 March 2005, in which it urged all States and relevant international organizations to cooperate closely with the initiatives of the International Narcotics Control Board, and recognizing that activities under such initiatives can result in the development of live intelligence-led investigations by national law enforcement authorities,

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[1] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2012* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.13.XI.1).

Welcoming the declaration adopted on 4 December 2013 at the joint International Narcotics Control Board and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime conference on precursors control in Asia, held in Bangkok, in which Member States expressed their commitment to practical steps to counter the trafficking of new psychoactive substances,

Also welcoming the establishment by the International Narcotics Control Board of Project ION, an international operational initiative, under the direction of the Board's task force on new psychoactive substances, to support law enforcement and regulatory agencies in their efforts to prevent new non-scheduled psychoactive substances from reaching consumer markets,

Further welcoming the report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled *The Challenge of New Psychoactive Substances*, published in March 2013, which provides a comprehensive overview of the nature and magnitude of the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances,

1. *Urges* Member States and relevant organizations to continue collecting data, as requested in its resolution 55/1, on new psychoactive substances and the threats they pose to public health and safety and to share data on the impact of the abuse of new psychoactive substances on the prevention and treatment of and care and support relating to infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS;

2. *Urges* Member States to share, where appropriate, best practices on demand reduction measures and treatment guidelines and evidence-based treatment practices, including information on the profile of users, patterns of use and settings, in order to better develop prevention, rehabilitation and treatment strategies;

3. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate on the development of multifaceted prevention strategies that are appropriate for various audiences and that provide information on the potential adverse effects and risks to public health and safety of new psychoactive substances;

4. *Recommends* that Member States exchange ideas, best practices and experiences in adopting effective responses to address the unique challenges posed by new psychoactive substances, which may include national and regional responses, new and existing legislation, regulation or other restrictions, enforcement initiatives, and prevention, demand reduction and treatment strategies;

5. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to incorporate a focus on new psychoactive substances in its demand reduction, prevention and treatment programmes, as appropriate, and to support capacity-building in developing countries, as needed, for improved surveillance and response, in particular regarding new psychoactive substances;

6. *Urges* Member States to use and follow the drug scheduling processes of the international drug control conventions, including by providing the World Health Organization with timely information and identifying a national government focal point to coordinate the provision of information on substances for effective review by the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence;

7. *Encourages* Member States to consider the provisional application of control measures as established under the international drug control conventions to

strengthen domestic regulatory controls, particularly regarding new psychoactive substances with no known medical, scientific or industrial purposes;

8. *Invites* the World Health Organization to consider reviewing new psychoactive substances with similar chemical structures, particularly those substances with no known medical, scientific or industrial purposes, on an accelerated timetable that is sequenced effectively with the sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to maximize the efficiency of reviews and minimize the time needed to apply international controls under the drug control conventions;

9. *Urges* Member States to support activities under the International Narcotics Control Board task force on new psychoactive substances by naming a government focal point for International Narcotics Control Board communications, to promote the exchange of those communications with all relevant authorities, to participate in relevant time-bound initiatives of that task force targeting major organizations involved in the suspicious shipment of new psychoactive substances and to support the development of a system to communicate on suspicious shipments or related incidents involving new psychoactive substances or substances suspected to be new psychoactive substances;

10. *Urges* Member States and regional organizations to collect information on new psychoactive substances, as requested in in its resolution 55/1, and to provide such data, particularly on seizures, abuse, forensics and current domestic legislation, for use in existing mechanisms such as the annual report questionnaire, the database on individual seizures and the global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme early warning advisory, as well as to consider using such information as the basis for direct national notifications to the World Health Organization for consideration by the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence in order to maximize efficiency and minimize review time under the international drug control conventions;

11. *Encourages* the global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme to share relevant information with the World Health Organization in advance of meetings of the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence to facilitate its effective review of substances and to consider using such information as the basis for direct national notifications to the World Health Organization for consideration by the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence;

12. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the United Nations.

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Implementation of the international drug control treaties: challenges and future work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the World Health Organization in the review of substances for possible scheduling recommendations

Belarus, Colombia, Israel, Peru, Russian Federation, Turkey, Ukraine and United States of America: revised draft resolution

Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances and incidents involving such substances

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling its resolution 56/4 of 15 March 2013, on enhancing international cooperation in the identification of, collection of information on and reporting of new psychoactive substances to better understand the threat,

Recalling also its resolution 55/1 of 16 March 2012, on promoting international cooperation in responding to the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances,

Recognizing the possible threat to public health and safety posed by the spread of potentially dangerous new psychoactive substances not under international control that are often marketed as legal products and that have led to increased abuse and overdoses, as evidenced by hospital admissions and deaths, sometimes as a result of poly-substance use,

Recognizing also that the way these drugs are marketed often implies that they are safe and legal, despite increasing evidence that many of them have been associated with adverse outcomes, including overdose, injuries, hospital admissions and death, when used alone and in combination with other substances,

V.14-01816 (E)

Please recycle

Acknowledging the increased speed at which the market has developed and has diversified, resulting in the wide availability and accessibility, including through the Internet, of new psychoactive substances,

Highlighting progress that has been achieved in identifying, monitoring and reporting on a large number of new psychoactive substances, including through the work of national authorities, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, through its global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme and the early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances, and regional organizations such as the European Union, through the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, as well as regional organizations in Latin America,

Underscoring the need to detect, analyse and identify new psychoactive substances as part of a scientific evidence-based, balanced, comprehensive and integrated approach to drug policy that seeks both to reduce demand and to restrict supply in order to prevent abuse,

Bearing in mind the common and shared responsibility to tackle the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances,

Highlighting the continued need to collect and share information on the possible harmful effects to individuals and public health posed by new psychoactive substances, using, where appropriate, existing national and regional data-collection and information-exchange systems,

Underscoring the importance of collecting and sharing information on pharmacological data and research, on the prevalence of abuse and its adverse outcomes, and on relevant public health responses relating to new psychoactive substances, to ensure that responses are based on scientific evidence,

Reaffirming the roles, under the United Nations drug control conventions, of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization in the process of limiting narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to medical and scientific uses, and the role of the International Narcotics Control Board, in cooperation with Member States, in ensuring the availability of adequate amounts of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes, as set out in the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol[1] and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[2]

Welcoming the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2012,[3] in which the Board raised awareness of the challenges posed by the abuse of new psychoactive substances by identifying the problem as a special topic and making recommendations to Member States about use of the international scheduling process,

Acknowledging the efforts of the World Health Organization to make progress on the review of substances, including new psychoactive substances,

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[2] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[3] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2012* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.13.XI.1).

Recognizing the continued value to Member States of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme, in particular the early warning advisory, including, where appropriate, the use of existing national and regional early warning systems and networks, as well as its international collaborative exercises for national drug testing laboratories,

Recalling its resolution 48/11 of 11 March 2005, in which it urged all States and relevant international organizations to cooperate closely with the initiatives of the International Narcotics Control Board, and recognizing that activities under such initiatives can facilitate the development of intelligence-led investigations by national law enforcement authorities,

Welcoming the declaration adopted on 4 December 2013 at the joint International Narcotics Control Board and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime conference on precursor control in Asia, held in Bangkok, in which Member States expressed their willingness to take practical steps to counter the trafficking of new psychoactive substances,

Welcoming also the establishment by the International Narcotics Control Board of Project ION, an international operational initiative, under the direction of the Board's task force on new psychoactive substances, as a means to support law enforcement and regulatory agencies, while respecting existing mechanisms for mutual legal assistance and international cooperation,

Welcoming further the report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled *The Challenge of New Psychoactive Substances*, published in March 2013, which provides a comprehensive overview of the nature and magnitude of new psychoactive substances,

1. *Urges* Member States and relevant organizations to continue collecting data, as requested in its resolution 55/1, on new psychoactive substances and the possible threats they pose to public health and safety and to share relevant data, in particular on the negative health impacts of the use of new psychoactive substances;

2. *Urges* Member States to share, where appropriate, best practices on demand reduction measures and treatment guidelines and scientific evidence-based treatment practices, including information on patterns of use and the profile of users, while protecting their identity and privacy, in accordance with their national legislation, in order to strengthen prevention, rehabilitation and treatment strategies;

3. *Encourages* concerned Member States to collaborate on the development of multifaceted prevention strategies that address this challenge and are appropriate for targeted groups, and that provide information on the potential adverse health and social effects of new psychoactive substances, using appropriate communication channels;

4. *Calls on* Member States, through bilateral, regional and international cooperation, where appropriate, to collaborate on the development of these strategies, through the provision of all kinds of assistance, including, but not limited to, technical assistance, upon request, in order to improve their ability to face this challenge;

5. *Recommends* that Member States exchange ideas, best practices and experiences in adopting effective responses, at the national and regional levels, to address the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances, such as through use of early warning systems to identify potential threats, new and existing legislation, temporary restriction measures in response to harmful effects to public health, enforcement initiatives, and prevention, demand reduction and treatment strategies;

6. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to incorporate a focus on new psychoactive substances in its demand reduction, prevention and treatment programmes and communications, as appropriate, and to support capacity-building, upon request, for improved monitoring and response;

7. *Invites* Member States to take appropriate measures to strengthen international cooperation in the exchange of information regarding the identification of new psychoactive substances, the methods used for their distribution, the modi operandi of criminal and other organizations involved in the production, processing and international distribution of such substances, including supply routes, and the use of the Internet to facilitate those activities;

8. *Urges* Member States to use and follow the scheduling processes of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol[4] and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[5] including by providing the World Health Organization with timely information and identifying a national government focal point to coordinate the provision of information on substances for effective review by the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence;

9. *Encourages* Member States to consider the provisional application of control measures as established under the 1961 Convention as amended and the 1971 Convention to strengthen domestic regulatory controls, particularly regarding new psychoactive substances, while ensuring their availability for medical, scientific and industrial purposes, where appropriate;

10. *Invites* the World Health Organization to consider reviewing new psychoactive substances on a timetable that is sequenced effectively with the sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to minimize the time needed to apply international controls under the drug control conventions, where appropriate;

11. *Encourages* the World Health Organization Expert Committee on Drug Dependence to prioritize its workload, taking into consideration information of particular regional and international concern regarding substances not under international control, including information available through the early warning advisory and from Member States;

12. *Invites* Member States to respond swiftly and effectively to the emergence of new psychoactive substances and to consider contributing, where possible, to the review by the World Health Organization of substances of particular international concern;

13. *Also invites* Member States to support activities under the International Narcotics Control Board task force on new psychoactive substances by naming, where appropriate, a government focal point for International Narcotics Control

[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[5] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

Board communications, promoting the exchange of those communications with all relevant authorities, participating in relevant time-bound initiatives of the task force that target major organizations involved in the suspicious shipment of new psychoactive substances and supporting the development of a system to communicate on suspicious shipments or related incidents involving new psychoactive substances or substances suspected to be new psychoactive substances;

14. *Requests* Member States to continue to provide the International Narcotics Control Board with information regarding the extent of abuse of and trafficking in products containing synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists and measures taken to counter such abuse, in accordance with recommendation 25 of the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2010;[6]

15. *Urges* Member States, to collect information on new psychoactive substances, as requested by the Commission in its resolution 55/1, and to share, through bilateral and multilateral channels, as appropriate, while avoiding duplication of efforts, such information, particularly on seizures, abuse, forensics and current domestic legislation through existing mechanisms such as the global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme early warning advisory;

16. *Encourages* the global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme to share, upon request, relevant information with the World Health Organization in order to facilitate its effective review of substances and urges Member States to consider such information when making notifications under the international drug control conventions;

17. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

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[6] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2010* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.11.XI.1).

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Thailand: draft resolution

Preventing the diversion of ketamine from legal sources and from licit medical use

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[1] and the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[2]

Recalling also its resolution 49/6 of 17 March 2006, in which it called upon Member States to pay particular attention to the emerging problem of widespread abuse of and trafficking in ketamine and encouraged Member States to consider adopting a system of import and export certificates for use by their government agencies,

Recalling further its resolutions 52/8 of 20 March 2009 and 53/7 of 12 March 2010, in which it expressed concern for the scale of the problem of the use of substances, including ketamine, to commit drug-facilitated sexual assault ("date rape"),

* E/CN.7/2014/1.

[1] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

[2] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

V.14-01067 (E)

Please recycle

Recognizing that, in recent years, the International Narcotics Control Board has repeatedly drawn the attention of Member States to the abuse and international trafficking, as well as seizures, of ketamine,

Recognizing also that, in its report for 2012, the International Narcotics Control Board reaffirmed the widespread abuse of ketamine, particularly among youth, in East and South-East Asia and in the Americas, the critical volume of ketamine seized in Asia, and the trafficking in ketamine in all regions of the world,[3] and welcoming the timely agreement among members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations during the thirty-fourth Senior Officials Meeting on Drug Matters, held in Yangon, regarding the increasing demand for international control of ketamine,

Deeply concerned by the threat to the well-being of people and society posed by the diversion of ketamine for illicit use and by the rising trend in the abuse of and trafficking in that substance,

Noting the critical review of ketamine issues by the World Health Organization in 2012, in which the Organization affirmed that, owing to the difficulty of the chemical synthesis of ketamine, that substance is obtained mostly through diversion of legal commercial sources, and noting also that the diversion of legitimate sources provides significant amounts of ketamine to the illicit market,[4]

Acknowledging that the Internet serves as a key source for the supply of new psychotropic substances, including ketamine,

Alarmed by the potential opportunities for transnational organized criminal groups to profit from the non-medical sale and illicit domestic and international distribution of ketamine,

Reaffirming its resolution 50/3 of 16 March 2007, in which it encouraged Member States to consider adopting a system of precautionary measures for use by their government agencies to facilitate the timely detection of the diversion of ketamine,

Mindful of the licit use of ketamine as an anaesthetic in both human and veterinary medicine, and noting that, in many countries, when compressed oxygen is not available, ketamine is the only means of providing anaesthesia,

1. *Invites* Member States to pay increasing attention to the problem of the diversion of ketamine from licit medical use, to monitor emerging trends in the non-medical distribution and abuse of ketamine and to assess the extent of this problem within their own national borders;

2. *Invites* Member States that have not yet done so to consider controlling the use of ketamine by placing it on a list of substances controlled under their national legislation;

3. *Urges* Member States to adopt appropriate comprehensive measures aimed at detecting and countering the diversion and smuggling of ketamine,

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[3] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2012* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.13.XI.1), paras. 316-322.

[4] *Ketamine Critical Review Report* (report of the World Health Organization Expert Committee on Drug Dependence, Thirty-fifth Meeting, 4-8 June 2012), sect. 16.

including illegal trafficking through the Internet, in accordance with national legislation;

4. *Encourages* Member States to consider adopting an import and export authorization system for licit international trade in ketamine;

5. *Calls upon* Member States, on the basis of the principle of common and shared responsibility, to share information and to cooperate at the bilateral, regional and international levels with a view to detecting and controlling the diversion of ketamine from the licit market, in particular by strengthening cooperation in law enforcement activities and by fostering cooperation between the relevant national health authorities;

6. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to submit to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Drugs, in which ministers and government representatives called upon Member States to ensure the availability of essential medicines, while simultaneously preventing their diversion from legal sources,

Recognizing also that, in recent years, the International Narcotics Control Board has repeatedly drawn the attention of Member States to the abuse, diversion and international trafficking, as well as seizures, of ketamine,

Recognizing further that, in its report for 2012, the International Narcotics Control Board reaffirmed the widespread abuse of ketamine, particularly among youth, in East and South-East Asia and in the Americas, the critical volume of ketamine seized in Asia, and the trafficking in ketamine in all regions of the world,[3] and welcoming the timely agreement among members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations during the thirty-fourth Senior Officials Meeting on Drug Matters, held in Yangon, regarding the increasing demand for international control of ketamine,

Concerned by the threat to the well-being of people and society posed by the diversion of ketamine and by the rising trend in the abuse of and trafficking in that substance,

Noting the critical review of ketamine by the World Health Organization in 2012, in which the Organization affirmed that, owing to the difficulty of the chemical synthesis of ketamine, that substance is obtained mostly through diversion of legal commercial sources, and noting also that information has been provided to the World Health Organization through the United Nations Secretary-General on the production of ketamine for abuse and noting also that the diversion of legitimate sources provides significant amounts of ketamine to the illicit market,[4]

Acknowledging that the Internet serves as a key source for the supply of new psychotropic substances, including ketamine,

Alarmed by the potential opportunities for transnational organized criminal groups to profit from the non-medical sale and domestic and international diversion and trafficking of ketamine,

Reaffirming its resolution 50/3 of 16 March 2007, in which it encouraged Member States to consider adopting a system of precautionary measures for use by their government agencies to facilitate the timely detection of the diversion of ketamine,

Mindful of the licit use of ketamine as an anaesthetic in both human and veterinary medicine, and noting that, in some parts of the world, ketamine is the only means of providing anaesthesia, and noting also that the 2012 World Health Organization critical review of ketamine stated that international control measures could adversely impact its availability and accessibility,

Noting that 48 Member States have placed ketamine as a substance under control under their national legislation,

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[3] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2012* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.13.XI.1), paras. 316-322.

[4] *Ketamine Critical Review Report* (report of the World Health Organization Expert Committee on Drug Dependence, Thirty-fifth Meeting, 4-8 June 2012), sect. 16.

Noting also that a notification regarding the proposed scheduling of ketamine has been submitted to the Secretary-General, also noting that, in accordance with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol[5] and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[6] Member States play a role in notifying the Secretary-General on issues related to changes in the scope of control of substances, bearing in mind the economic, social, legal, administrative and other factors they may consider relevant to adding substances to schedule I, II, III or IV of the 1971 Convention, noting further the critical reviews that the World Health Organization Expert Committee on Drug Dependence has so far made about ketamine and affirming the importance for all Member States to submit to the Secretary-General information regarding medical use and misuse of ketamine,

1. *Invites* Member States to pay special attention to the problem of the diversion of ketamine from licit medical use, where it persists, to monitor emerging trends in the abuse, diversion, illicit manufacture, illicit domestic and international non-medical distribution of ketamine and to assess the extent of this problem within their own national borders;

2. *Invites* Member States, where the domestic situation so requires, to consider controlling the use of ketamine by placing it on a list of substances controlled under their national legislation, while simultaneously ensuring access to ketamine for medical and scientific purposes, consistent with the international drug control conventions;

3. *Urges* Member States, where appropriate, to pay special attention to the need to adopt comprehensive measures to ensure adequate availability of and access to ketamine for medical and scientific purposes, especially for surgery and anaesthesia used in human and veterinary care, while simultaneously preventing its abuse, diversion and trafficking;

4. *Also urges* Member States to adopt appropriate comprehensive measures aimed at detecting and countering the diversion and trafficking of ketamine, including trafficking through the Internet, in accordance with national legislation;

5. *Encourages* Member States to consider adopting an import and export authorization system for licit international trade in ketamine while ensuring access to ketamine for medical and scientific purposes;

6. *Calls upon* Member States, on the basis of the principle of common and shared responsibility, to share information and to cooperate at the bilateral, regional and international levels with a view to detecting and controlling the diversion of ketamine from the licit market, in particular by strengthening cooperation in law enforcement activities and by fostering cooperation between the relevant national health authorities;

7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to submit to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[6] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

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Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem: follow-up to the high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in view of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

Greece: ** **draft resolution**

Education and training on drug use disorders

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling article 38 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[1] according to which parties to the Convention are to take all practicable measures for the prevention of abuse of drugs and for the early identification, treatment, education, after-care, rehabilitation and social reintegration of the persons involved,

Recalling also the recommendation of the International Narcotics Control Board for the development of more effective practices to reduce illicit drug demand, focusing on education, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation,

Recognizing the urgent need to give full effect to article 20 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, which, among other things, calls for better training and education of those people who work in the area of drug dependence to gain an understanding of the problems of abuse of psychotropic substances and of its prevention,

* E/CN.7/2014/1.
** On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union.
[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

V.14-01073 (E)

Please recycle

Recalling its resolution 48/7, entitled "Competencies required to address drug abuse", in which it recognized that human resources is an important element in countering the devastating impact of drug abuse,

Recognizing the major impact on public health and the social and economic well-being of individuals and society at large, of dealing with drug use disorders as preventable and treatable medical conditions, and noting the absence of corresponding minimum standards for training on treating drug dependence,

Taking into account that integration of cross-functional training in the treatment of dependence is not always given appropriate consideration in the official training curricula for the main disciplines,

Stressing that evidence-based training and education improves success rates in prevention and treatment programmes,

Taking into consideration the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[2] adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, according to which States should place appropriate emphasis on training policymakers, programme planners and practitioners in all aspects of the design, execution and evaluation of demand reduction strategies and programmes,

Bearing in mind that successful prevention and treatment requires valid methods, various approaches and evaluation and that the availability of competent and skilled staff and professional competence requires research-based education and training,

1. *Invites* Member States to develop, within the frame of national legal possibilities, adequate educational and training programmes, based on international standards and best practices and covering formal and professional educational levels, in order to increase and strengthen professional identity and enhance clinical competence in the treatment of addiction;

2. *Highlights* the importance of building up the capacity of competent trainers to deliver training for professionals who work in the field of drug dependence;

3. *Requests* that educational and training programmes in the treatment of drug dependence should be tailored by the generally acknowledged state of scientific evidence, international standards and best practices, while taking into consideration that such programmes should adequately correspond to the unique needs of specialized groups;

4. *Emphasizes* that sufficient attention should be paid to the quality and availability of training in the treatment of drug dependence across a wide array of the spectrum covering prevention, treatment and social reintegration and the need, where appropriate, to develop and enhance effective, scientific-based mechanisms for interdisciplinary interchange of information, inter alia, among health and law enforcement professionals and, where appropriate, civil society;

5. *Recommends* that training and educational programmes in the treatment of drug dependence should be subject to regular evaluation and quality control wherever possible.

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[2] General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

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Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem: follow-up to the high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in view of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

Greece,* Israel and Peru: revised draft resolution

Education and training on drug use disorders

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling article 38 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[1] according to which parties to the Convention shall give special attention to practicable measures for the prevention of abuse of drugs and for the early identification, treatment, education, after-care, rehabilitation and social reintegration of the persons involved and shall coordinate their efforts to those ends,

Taking note of the conclusions and recommendations of the International Narcotics Control Board, including as contained in paragraph 53 (a) of the report of the Board for 2012,[2] in which it recommended that, in order to improve the concerted actions by the international community to advance shared responsibilities in drug control, Governments should develop more effective practices to reduce illicit drug demand, focusing on education, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, and should devote greater attention to the basic requirement of preventing first use of drugs,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[2] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2012* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.13.XI.1).

V.14-01823 (E)

Please recycle

Recognizing the urgent need for better training and education of those people who work in the area of treatment of drug dependence, so that they may gain an understanding of the problems relating to the misuse and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and of the prevention of drug dependence, and through effective implementation of article 20 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[3]

Recalling its resolution 48/7, on competencies required to address drug abuse, in which it recognized that developing human resources is an important element in countering the devastating impact of drug abuse,

Recognizing the major impact on public health, and the social and economic well-being of individuals and society at large, of dealing with drug use disorders as preventable and treatable medical conditions, and noting the absence of corresponding minimum standards for training on treating drug dependence,

Noting that scientific evidence from the World Health Organization and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime indicates that drug dependence is a preventable and treatable health disorder, resulting from a complex multifactorial interaction between repeated exposure to drugs and biological and environmental factors, and underlining that best results are achieved when a comprehensive multidisciplinary approach is adopted in order to respond to different needs,

Recognizing that multiple skills and scientific knowledge are necessary in order to effectively address drug use disorders with a comprehensive, balanced and scientific evidence-based approach,

Taking into account that integration of multidisciplinary training in the treatment of dependence may not be given appropriate consideration in some countries in the official training curricula for those providing relevant services to people affected by substance use disorders,

Stressing that training based on scientific evidence and education with supporting organizational structures, procedures and resources may improve success rates in prevention and treatment programmes,

Underlining the need to promote an innovative and integrated approach, based on interdisciplinary scientific evidence in the field of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in order to promote expertise in dealing with various forms of addiction,

Taking into consideration the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[4] adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, according to which States should place appropriate emphasis on training policymakers, programme planners and practitioners in all aspects of the design, execution and evaluation of demand reduction strategies and programmes,

Bearing in mind that successful prevention, treatment and care may require valid methods, various approaches and evaluation, and that the availability of competent, skilled and experienced staff and professional competence requires continued research-based education and training,

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[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[4] General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

1. *Invites* Member States, in accordance with domestic legal systems and national legislation, to further strengthen professional knowledge and skills for those working with, or intending to work with, people affected by substance use disorders by providing comprehensive scientific and evidence-based education and training programmes;

2. *Calls upon* Member States, through bilateral, regional and international cooperation, where appropriate, to collaborate in the provision of evidence-based education and training programmes by providing all types of assistance, including but not limited to technical assistance, upon request, in order to improve their ability to attain this goal;

3. *Highlights* the importance of strengthening the capacity of competent and appropriately experienced trainers to deliver training for those working with, or intending to work with, people who are or might be affected by substance use disorders;

4. *Encourages* Member States to promote a comprehensive approach to the study of substance use disorders, from the substance, health and behaviour perspectives, in order to better understand and tackle the issue on the basis of scientific evidence and to ensure its reflection, as appropriate, in educational and training programmes;

5. *Recognizes* the importance of an interdisciplinary approach to the development of such educational and training programmes, based on scientific evidence in areas such as medicine, psychology, education and the social sciences;

6. *Emphasizes* the need to further promote the quality and availability of education and training and to strengthen, where appropriate, intersectoral collaboration involving, inter alia, health and law enforcement professionals, as well as civil society, in accordance with domestic law and legal frameworks;

7. *Recognizes* the importance of continual quality assurance with regard to training, including its regular monitoring, evaluation and subsequent supervision by relevant certified professionals, working under the domestic law and legal framework and in accordance with applicable legislation and existing regulations;

8. *Encourages* Member States to share best practices in the field of education and training on drug use disorders and to work with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in implementing the present resolution.

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Greece: draft resolution**

Protecting public health by ensuring adequate services for drug abusers regardless of limited resources

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol[1] and, in particular, the need to assist drug abusers, as far as possible, in their rehabilitation and social reintegration,

Recalling the obligations of Member States under the United Nations conventions to protect fundamental rights and freedoms, in particular the right to life and human dignity, the right to the protection of health and the right to equitable access to quality health-care services for all and the prohibition of all types of discrimination,

Recalling also the obligations of Member States under article 2 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[2] and articles 4 and 33 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child[3] to undertake measures, to the

* E/CN.7/2014/1.
** On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union.
[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[2] General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

V.14-01079 (E)

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maximum extent of their available resources, to progressively realize the right to the highest attainable standard of health and to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recalling further the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[4] and the determination of Member States to provide the necessary resources for treatment and rehabilitation and to enable social reintegration to restore dignity and hope to children, young people, women and men who have become drug abusers,

Reaffirming the commitment undertaken by Member States in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[5] in which Member States expressed their full awareness that the world drug problem remained a common and shared responsibility, and asserted that it was most effectively addressed in a multilateral setting,

Recalling its resolution 48/7, entitled "Competencies required to address drug abuse", in which the Commission recognized that developing human resources is an important element in countering the devastating impact of drug abuse,

Noting that the ongoing global economic difficulties and resulting insufficiency of resources may serve to exacerbate challenges related to the health of the individual citizen and of the population as a whole,

Noting with great concern the changing patterns of drug use, including the injection of a range of substances and polydrug use involving illicit and licit substances, the scope for grave impact of such behaviours on public health and criminality, and the importance of an inclusive approach aimed at social reintegration and sustainable ongoing recovery,

Concerned that the effects of changing economic conditions can result in a rise in negative, and even discriminatory, societal attitudes towards people who use drugs, which undermines risk and harm reduction, treatment, social reintegration and the potential for recovery,

Recognizing the need to better understand the impact of the resource challenges facing Member States on drug use, such as on consumption patterns and related risks and harms, including drug dependence, overdose, HIV, hepatitis C and other blood-borne diseases,

Taking into consideration the potential impact of insufficient economic resources on drug demand and supply reduction policies,

1. *Reaffirms* the commitment to a balanced drug policy approach guided by fundamental equity of access, quality of standards and proportionate available resources for drug demand and supply reduction measures;

2. *Reminds* Member States of the role of cooperation at the national and international levels as essential elements of drug policy implementation;

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[4] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

[5] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

3. *Recognizes* that civil society has an important role in reaching vulnerable populations, thus protecting the individual and society at large;

4. *Encourages* Member States, in cooperation, as appropriate, with relevant stakeholders, to ensure that measures taken at the national level, in response to insufficient economic resources, do not have a negative impact on the implementation of comprehensive and balanced drug demand and supply reduction policies, including the provision of adequate health services;

5. *Declares* accordingly the obligation to safeguard against discrimination by continuing to strive to provide broad coverage, accessibility and quality with regard to essential services as part of all national drug policies.

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Greece:* revised draft resolution

Providing sufficient health services to individuals affected by substance use disorders during long-term and sustained economic downturns

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol[1] and, in particular, the obligation to give special attention to and take all practicable measures for the prevention of abuse of drugs and for the early identification, treatment, education, aftercare, rehabilitation and social reintegration of the persons involved,

Recalling the applicable obligations of States parties under the relevant United Nations international legal instruments to protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the inherent dignity of all individuals,

Emphasizing the importance of the protection of health and equitable access to the highest attainable standard of health services for all without any form of discrimination,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union.
[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

V.14-01859 (E)

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Recalling the obligations of States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[2] under article 2 thereof, to progressively realize the right to enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health to the maximum of available resources, and of States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[3] under article 33 thereof, to take all appropriate measures to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recalling also the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[4] and the determination of Member States to provide the necessary resources for treatment and rehabilitation and to enable social reintegration so as to restore dignity and hope to children, young people, women and men who have become drug abusers,

Reaffirming the commitment undertaken by Member States in 2009 in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[5] in which Member States expressed their full awareness that the world drug problem remained a common and shared responsibility and asserted that it was most effectively addressed in a multilateral setting through a comprehensive and balanced approach,

Recalling its resolution 48/7 of 11 March 2005, entitled "Competencies required to address drug abuse", in which the Commission recognized that developing human resources is an important element in countering the devastating impact of drug abuse,

Noting the importance of adequately providing public health services related to substance use disorders, even at times of long-term and sustained economic downturn, which may have a subsequent impact on resources, exacerbating challenges related to the health and social well-being of individuals, families and communities,

Conscious that the existing patterns of drug abuse remain and new ones emerge, requiring an inclusive and balanced approach that promotes, inter alia, public health and safety,

Concerned that the effects of long-term and sustained economic downturns may result in a rise in the marginalization of people affected by substance use disorders and undermine efforts aimed at promoting health, social reintegration and recovery,

Recognizing that civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations, has an important role to play in addressing the world drug problem, including reaching out to and engaging with people affected by substance use disorders, including vulnerable groups with specific needs, as defined in the Political Declaration of 2009,

Recognizing also the need to better understand the potential impact of the resource challenges facing Member States in respect of their ability to address drug abuse and the related health and social consequences for individuals and society,

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[2] General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[4] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

[5] E/2009/28, chap. I, sect. C.

Taking into consideration the potential impact of economic depression in countries experiencing that situation on their drug demand and supply reduction policies,

1. *Recognizes* that addressing the world drug problem demands an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing and balanced approach to supply and demand reduction strategies, including with respect to their effective implementation, based on the principle of common and shared responsibility;

2. *Reiterates* the importance of effective cooperation among relevant stakeholders at the national, regional and international levels as an essential element for addressing the world drug problem;

3. *Encourages* Member States, in cooperation, as appropriate, with relevant stakeholders, to endeavour to ensure that measures taken at the national and local levels in response to long-term and sustained economic downturns do not disproportionately affect the implementation of comprehensive and balanced national drug demand and supply reduction policies, including adequate provision of related health measures, in accordance with national legislation, and of sufficient efforts for supply reduction;

4. *Invites* Member States to assist each other in meeting economic challenges, including by collaborating in the provision of assistance, including technical assistance, upon request, in order to improve their ability to address drug abuse and the related health and social consequences for individuals and society through, where appropriate, bilateral, regional and international cooperation, including with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

5. *Acknowledges* the important role played by civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations, in addressing the world drug problem, notes with appreciation its important contribution in the formulation and implementation of drug demand and supply reduction policy, and reiterates the commitment made in its resolution 54/11 to improve the participatory role of civil society in addressing the world drug problem;

6. *Invites* Member States, in accordance with their national legislation and domestic legal systems, to continue providing, including in times of long-term and sustained economic downturn, the best attainable coverage, accessibility and quality with regard to health and social services to all people who are or may be affected by substance use disorders.

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Item 6 of the provisional agenda*
Outcome of the high-level segment

Draft Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem

We, the Ministers and government representatives participating in the high-level segment of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, held in Vienna on 13 and 14 March 2014, gathering to undertake a mid-term review of progress made in the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[1] adopted during the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in 2009, and by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182,

1. *Are fully aware* that the world drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility that should be addressed in a multilateral setting through effective and increased international cooperation and demands an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing, balanced and comprehensive approach to supply and demand reduction strategies, and reaffirm our unwavering commitment to ensuring that all aspects of demand reduction, supply reduction and international cooperation are addressed in full conformity with the purposes and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[2] and, in particular, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, all human rights, fundamental freedoms, the inherent dignity of all individuals and the principles of equal rights and mutual respect among States;

* E/CN.7/2014/1 and Corr.1.
[1] See E/2009/28, chap. I, sect. C.
[2] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

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2. *Underscore* that the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[3] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[4] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988[5] and other relevant international instruments constitute the cornerstone of the international drug control system, welcome the efforts made by States parties to comply with the provisions and ensure the effective implementation of those conventions, and urge all Member States that have not yet done so to consider taking measures to ratify or accede to those instruments;

3. *Reaffirm* our commitment to achieving the targets and goals, and implementing the provisions, set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem;[6]

4. *Reaffirm* the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[7] the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[8] the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[9] the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[10] the Joint Ministerial Statement and further measures to implement the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, adopted during the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,[11] and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;[12]

5. *Have undertaken* a high-level mid-term review[13] of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action to determine the progress achieved and challenges faced in its implementation and recommit to effectively addressing the world drug problem;

6. *Recognize* that, 15 years after the commitments made at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly to address the world drug problem, notwithstanding the ever-increasing efforts and progress made by States, relevant international organizations and civil society, the drug problem continues to pose a serious threat to the health, safety and well-being of all humanity, in particular youth, our most precious asset;

7. *Also recognize* that the world drug problem undermines sustainable development, political stability and democratic institutions, including efforts to eradicate poverty, and threatens national security and the rule of law, and that drug

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[4] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[5] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.
[6] See E/2009/28, chap. I, sect. C.
[7] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.
[8] General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.
[9] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.
[10] General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.
[11] A/58/124, sect. II.A.
[12] General Assembly resolution 68/196, annex.
[13] As defined in the Political Declaration of 2009 and reconfirmed in Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 56/12.

trafficking and abuse pose a major threat to the health, dignity and hopes of millions of people and their families and lead to the loss of human lives;

8. *Reaffirm* our determination to tackle the world drug problem and to actively promote a society free of drug abuse in order to ensure that all people can live in health, dignity and peace, with security and prosperity;

9. *Express deep concern* at the high price paid by society and by individuals and their families in countering the world drug problem, and pay special tribute to the law enforcement and judicial personnel who have sacrificed their lives and to the health-care and civil society personnel who have dedicated themselves to addressing this phenomenon;

10. *Recognize* that many challenges of the world drug problem have persisted and new ones have emerged in some parts of the world, and underscore the need to take these new trends into account in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action;

11. *Take note* of the ongoing discussions in some regions on how to address the world drug problem, in light of the current situation and policies, and emphasize the importance of a broad, transparent, inclusive and scientific evidence-based discussion among Member States, with inputs from other relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, in multilateral settings, on the most effective ways to counter the world drug problem consistent with the three international drug control conventions and other relevant international instruments, in order to further implement the commitments and targets set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action;

12. *Take note* of the ongoing process to elaborate the post-2015 development agenda of the United Nations, bearing in mind relevant aspects of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, together with efforts of Member States in the implementation of the objectives and goals thereof;

13. *Reaffirm* the principal role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the policymaking body of the United Nations with prime responsibility for drug control matters, also reaffirm our support and appreciation for the efforts of the United Nations, in particular those of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as the leading entity in the United Nations system for countering the world drug problem, and further reaffirm the treaty-mandated roles of the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization;

14. *Call* for continued cooperation between Member States, the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization to ensure the adequate availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control, including opiates, for medical and scientific purposes, while concurrently preventing their diversion into illicit channels, pursuant to the international drug control conventions, and to provide recommendations on the scheduling of substances;

15. *Welcome* the important role played by civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations, in addressing the world drug problem, note with appreciation their important contribution to the review process, and also note that representatives of affected populations and civil society entities, where appropriate, should be enabled to play a participatory role in the formulation and implementation of drug demand and supply reduction policy;

16. *Also welcome* the decision of the General Assembly[14] to convene, in early 2016, a special session on the world drug problem, following the present high-level review of the progress made in the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, and look forward to the proposals to be submitted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the United Nations organ with the prime responsibility for drug control matters, issuing from its fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth sessions;

General achievements

17. *Note* that, based on the information available and reported by Member States, the global illicit supply and demand of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control have remained largely stable during the past five years, while trends in drug supply and demand have been unequal across regions and countries and according to drug type,[15] and acknowledge that appropriate policies and measures aimed at more efficient use of limited resources are necessary to effectively address the world drug problem;

18. *Also note* that several Member States in different parts of the world have achieved tangible and measurable progress in implementing the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, including civil society and the scientific community;

19. *Acknowledge* that Member States have achieved tangible progress in countering the world drug problem with regard to improved understanding of the problem, the elaboration and implementation of national strategies to tackle the problem in an increasing number of countries, capacity-building initiatives for national competent authorities, the review and updating of legal frameworks, the creation and strengthening of capacities within law enforcement and health institutions, and improved mechanisms for international cooperation;

20. *Take note* of the resolutions adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-sixth session,[16] the *World Drug Report 2013*[17] of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the annual report of the International Narcotics Control Board,[18] and call upon Member States to strengthen international and regional cooperation and coordination to counter the threat to the international community caused by the illicit production of and trafficking in drugs, especially those in the opium group, as well as other aspects of the world drug problem, and to continue to take concerted measures within the framework of the Paris Pact initiative[19] and other relevant regional and international initiatives and mechanisms, such as the Heart of Asia initiative, in order to strengthen cross-border cooperation and information exchange with a view to countering drug trafficking with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

21. *Welcome* the ongoing efforts to strengthen cooperation in combating illicit trafficking in drugs, addressing supply, demand and the diversion of precursor

[14] General Assembly resolution 67/193.
[15] *World Drug Report 2013* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.13.XI.6).
[16] See E/2013/28, chap. I, sect. C.
[17] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.13.XI.6.
[18] E/INCB/2012/1.
[19] See S/2003/641, annex.

chemicals, undertaken by regional organizations and transregional initiatives such as the members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Triangular Initiative, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Economic Cooperation Organization, the Collective Security Treaty Organization, the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism and other relevant subregional and regional organizations and initiatives, including the counter-narcotics strategy of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization for the period 2011-2016, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States, the European pact to combat international drug trafficking and the European pact against synthetic drugs, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Senior Officials on Drug Matters workplan to combat illicit drug production, trafficking and use (2009-2015) with the aim of achieving a drug-free South-East Asia by 2015 and the South American Council on the World Drug Problem of the Union of South American Nations, as well as the recent intensification of partnering between the States members of the Caribbean Community, the Dominican Republic and the United States of America within the framework of the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, which aims, inter alia, to substantially reduce illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, the Accra declaration,[20] adopted at the Twenty-second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, held in Accra from 25 to 29 June 2012, and the thirtieth International Drug Enforcement Conference, held in Moscow from 5 to 7 June 2013;

General challenges and priorities for action

22. *Note with concern*, while acknowledging the progress made by Member States, that some continuing and emerging challenges of the world drug problem may hinder our common efforts to achieve the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, and call upon all Member States and relevant stakeholders to further strengthen their practical implementation;

23. *Underscore* that both the persistent and the new challenges in countering the world drug problem related to drug demand and supply reduction and to countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation, remain a common and shared responsibility and should continue to be addressed in a comprehensive, integrated and balanced manner, in full conformity with the three international drug control conventions and fully consistent with applicable international human rights obligations, on both the drug demand and supply reduction sides, and urge Member States and all relevant stakeholders to further consolidate their efforts in order to achieve the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action by addressing those challenges, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, as well as all human rights, fundamental freedoms and the inherent dignity of all individuals;

24. *Also underscore* the need to respond to shifting trafficking routes and new drug trafficking trends, including Internet-based e-commerce and mail order services;

[20] Commission on Narcotic Drugs, resolution 56/2, annex.

25. *Note* the importance of an integrated approach in drug policies, including by strengthening the partnerships between public health, justice and law enforcement sectors and facilitating inter-agency cooperation and communication, where appropriate;

26. *Express* the need for a better understanding of the social and economic drivers of the world drug problem;

27. *Note* the emerging challenge of polydrug abuse in some regions;

28. *Are concerned* that amphetamine-type stimulants continue to pose a serious and evolving challenge to international drug control efforts;

29. *Encourage* Member States, in cooperation, as appropriate, with relevant stakeholders, to endeavour to ensure that measures taken at the national and local levels in response to economic and financial constraints do not disproportionately impact the implementation of comprehensive and balanced drug demand and supply reduction policies, including adequate provisions of related health measures, in accordance with national legislation, as well as sufficient efforts for supply reduction;

30. *Highlight* the need to continue providing technical assistance to Member States so as to enhance capacity in countering the world drug problem, upon their request; to establish and further improve national drug control strategies and measures; to promote more targeted capacity-building initiatives based on scientific evidence for national competent authorities; to review and update legal frameworks and law enforcement institutions, taking into account applicable international human rights obligations; to improve existing mechanisms for international cooperation; and to foster the development of national monitoring systems and statistics to elaborate proper data collection and analysis that allow for the identification of current trends, institutional capacities and the effects of drug control measures;

31. *Call on* States parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[21] and, as appropriate, the Protocols thereto[22] and States parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption[23] to make more effective use of the relevant provisions for international cooperation contained in those conventions, in order to counter some aspects of the world drug problem;

32. *Welcome* the measures taken so far and stress the need to continue to improve the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in order for the Office to fulfil its mandates effectively, efficiently and with the appropriate resources;

33. *Identify* the following achievements, challenges and priorities for further action in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action:

[21] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.
[22] Ibid., vols. 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.
[23] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

A. Demand reduction and related measures

Achievements

1. *Recognize* that drug addiction is a health problem and that many Member States have adopted national drug strategies with drug demand reduction components that include primary prevention, early intervention, treatment, care, rehabilitation, recovery and social reintegration measures, as well as measures aimed at minimizing the public health and social consequences of drug abuse, in accordance with national legislation and the three international drug control conventions, and aimed at monitoring and researching the drug situation, and encourage Member States that have not yet done so to consider the development, adoption and effective implementation of such strategies, in accordance with national policies and legislation, as well as their timely evaluation, review and strengthening, as appropriate;

2. *Note* that some Member States, within their national drug control strategies, are expanding access to prevention, treatment, diagnosis, care and support services relating to HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne disease for people who inject drugs, and also note that those States that have implemented the interventions outlined in the *WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide*,[24] and, in accordance with the fundamental principles of their domestic legal systems and national legislation, have remarkably reduced the number of HIV infections, with some countries approaching the elimination of injecting drug use-related transmission of HIV;

3. *Also note* that various Member States, within their legal frameworks and in accordance with the three international drug control conventions, as well as other relevant international laws, have implemented comprehensive drug demand reduction programmes for offenders, particularly children, and have also provided, within their national strategies, a broad range of alternatives to conviction and punishment in appropriate drug-related cases of a minor nature or in cases in which the person who abuses drugs has committed an offence as outlined in the relevant provisions of the international drug control conventions;

4. *Take note* of the *International Standards on Drug Use Prevention* prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in close cooperation with Member States, and encourage the further development of the *International Standards* on the basis of scientific evidence, as well as their effective implementation;

5. *Welcome* efforts made by several Member States to develop combined public education and law enforcement initiatives to address the rise of drug abuse;

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[24] *WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users: 2012 Revision* (Geneva, World Health Organization, 2012).

Challenges and priorities for action

6. *Consider* as main challenges in addressing the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances the need to increase focus on, in conformity with the three international drug control conventions and the fundamental principles of domestic legal systems and national legislation of Member States, drug-related health effects, taking into account the specific challenges faced by vulnerable groups, such as children, adolescents, vulnerable youth, women, including pregnant women, people with medical and psychiatric co-morbidities, ethnic minorities and socially marginalized individuals, and to further promote and strengthen effective national drug control strategies based on scientific evidence, with components for drug demand reduction that include primary prevention, early intervention, treatment, care, rehabilitation, recovery and social reintegration, as well as measures aimed at minimizing the public health and social consequences of drug abuse;

7. *Highlight* the need for Member States to formulate and implement, where appropriate, a broad system of primary prevention and early intervention based on scientific evidence, such as the *International Standards on Drug Use Prevention* and other measures, including educational activities and interactive campaigns;

8. *Reaffirm* the need to further strengthen public health systems, particularly in the areas of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, as part of a comprehensive and balanced approach to demand reduction based on scientific evidence;

9. *Highlight* the need to develop or continue strengthening, within a comprehensive national drug control strategy, national monitoring mechanisms that collect and analyse data on current trends in illicit demand for drugs, including on possible gaps in the provision of appropriate public health, educational and social services, and call upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant United Nations entities and international organizations to support, upon request, those efforts, in cooperation with Member States;

10. *Invite* Member States to further undertake measures required to ensure access for all to comprehensive drug demand reduction measures, taking into account the specific needs of women and children and the circumstances they face with regard to drug problems, so that they benefit equally and without discrimination from those measures, and encourage the continuation of international cooperation in that regard;

11. *Reiterate* our commitment to reducing the transmission of HIV among injecting drug users by 50 per cent by 2015, in line with the agreed international targets of the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS,[25] and note that available evidence indicates that further efforts are required to achieve the Declaration's global target;

[25] General Assembly resolution 65/277, annex.

12. *Encourage* Member States, in conformity with the three international drug control conventions and the fundamental principles of their domestic legal systems and national legislation, to consider providing, as appropriate, measures aimed at minimizing the negative public health and social impacts of drug abuse that are outlined in the *WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide*, and also encourage, where appropriate, bilateral, regional, international cooperation to address that challenge;

13. *Underscore* the need to deepen knowledge of the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances and highlight the need to develop comprehensive and integrated approaches to the detection, analysis and identification of new psychoactive substances, trends and possible negative health and other impacts of those substances, in close cooperation with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board, the World Health Organization and other relevant international organizations and global and regional cooperation frameworks;

14. *Note with concern* that the availability of internationally controlled drugs for medical and scientific purposes, particularly for the relief of pain and for palliative care, remains low to non-existent in many countries of the world, and highlight the need for Member States, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization, as appropriate, to address that situation by promoting measures to ensure their availability and accessibility for medical and scientific purposes, in accordance with national legislation, while simultaneously preventing their diversion, abuse and trafficking, in order to realize the aims of the three international drug control conventions;

B. Supply reduction and related measures

Achievements

15. *Note with appreciation* the progress made with respect to measures related to the illicit production and supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, while ensuring their availability exclusively for medical and scientific purposes, and underscore that the world drug problem continues to be a major problem in many parts of the world and hinders socioeconomic development and the well-being of people;

16. *Welcome* the efforts made by various Member States to significantly reduce the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and the manufacture of psychotropic substances, within the framework of sustainable crop control measures, including eradication, law enforcement measures and development strategies such as alternative development, including preventive alternative development programmes, where they have been applied, as well as other successful national strategies, in accordance with the international drug control conventions;

17. *Recognize* the efforts of Member States in developing law enforcement techniques in their drug control efforts through, inter alia, the exchange of information and best practices, as well as regional and international coordination, capacity-building and, in some cases, cross-border operations and maritime control;

18. *Recognize* the efforts made by interested Member States in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to adjust their monitoring systems by taking into account country-specific conditions, in order to assess progress in preventing, eliminating or reducing significantly and measurably the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production and manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and to ensure the comparability of statistics, in order to allow for better assessment of progress towards achieving the targets set in the plan of action of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem;

19. *Welcome* the adoption of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, and encourage interested Member States, international organizations, international financial institutions, donors and other relevant stakeholders to be guided by those guiding principles when designing and implementing alternative development programmes, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development;

20. *Recognize* the progress made in the development of a consolidated international response to the increasing availability of new psychoactive substances that may pose risks to public health and safety, including the development of a global reference point, the Early Warning Advisory and cooperation with Member States and relevant regional organizations in the identification and reporting of such substances, in order to increase data collection, improve our collective understanding and find effective policy responses, and acknowledge the continuing efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enhance the capacity of Member States and improve the application of the international scheduling process, in collaboration with the World Health Organization and the International Narcotics Control Board;

21. *Acknowledge* the significant progress achieved by Member States in cooperation with relevant international organizations and United Nations bodies, in particular the International Narcotics Control Board, in the sphere of precursors control, welcome these joint efforts, supported by utilization of Pre-Export Notification Online, which has significantly increased the effectiveness of those joint efforts in reducing the diversion of precursors controlled under the 1988 Convention from international trade channels, and call on Member States that have not yet done so to consider making full use of Pre-Export Notification Online;

Challenges and priorities for action

22. *Acknowledge* that law enforcement measures alone cannot address those challenges, and recognize the importance of promoting a comprehensive and balanced approach for a successful response;

23. *Also acknowledge* the need to scientifically evaluate, where appropriate, drug supply reduction measures, in order to direct government resources to initiatives that have proved to be successful in tackling the causes of the world drug problem;

24. *Stress* the urgent need to respond to the serious challenges posed by the increasing links between drug trafficking, corruption and other forms of organized crime, including trafficking in persons, trafficking in firearms, cybercrime and, in some cases, terrorism and money-laundering, including money-laundering in connection with the financing of terrorism, and to the significant challenges faced by law enforcement and judicial authorities in responding to the ever-changing means used by transnational criminal organizations to avoid detection and prosecution;

25. *Recognize* that the effective application of and respect for the rule of law contributes to combating the world drug problem and facilitates efforts to hold drug traffickers and perpetrators of related crimes accountable for their actions;

26. *Reiterate* the need to strengthen international cooperation to support sustainable alternative development programmes, including preventive alternative development, where appropriate, as an essential part of successful crop control strategies, in order to increase the positive outcome of such programmes, especially in areas affected by or at risk of illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, taking into account the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;

27. *Also reiterate* the need to develop sustainable crop control strategies consistent with domestic legal frameworks, giving appropriate attention to alternative development as an essential part of those strategies, in accordance with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, with a view to developing products, through alternative development, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, identified on the basis of market demand and value-added production chains, including those referred to in Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 55/8 of 16 March 2012 and resolution 56/15 of 15 March 2013, entitled "Follow-up to the Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem with respect to the development of strategies on voluntary marketing tools for products stemming from alternative development, including preventive alternative development";

28. *Underscore* the need to identify and better understand the new and increasing challenge of potentially dangerous new psychoactive substances that are emerging at a rapid rate, taking into account that information and communication technologies are a facilitator of their distribution, and stress the need to strengthen cooperation by collecting and sharing data on the production, distribution and effects of those substances;

29. *Encourage* Member States to monitor trends emerging in some regions in the import, export and distribution of some synthetic opioid analgesics not under international control, in particular tramadol, which is used in many countries for the effective treatment of moderate to severe pain,

to monitor patterns in the non-medical use and misuse of those substances within their national borders and to continue, together with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Health Organization and the International Narcotics Control Board and other relevant organizations, sharing and exchanging information on those emerging trends and patterns through bilateral and multilateral channels, while considering appropriate measures in accordance with national legislation aimed at preventing and reducing the non-medical use and misuse, the supply from illicit sources and the diversion of those substances, while ensuring their availability for medical and scientific purposes;

30. *Highlight* the need for Member States to work more closely with the International Narcotics Control Board by exchanging information on trafficking in precursor chemicals and other non-scheduled substances used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, including on new methods for their diversion, as mandated in article 12, paragraph 12, of the 1988 Convention, and to increase monitoring of trade in non-scheduled substances listed in the Board's limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances, and encourage Governments to adopt the concept of industry as a critical partner in preventing the diversion of precursor chemicals and facilitating the identification of suspicious transactions of non-scheduled substances in order to prevent their use in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

31. *Note* that the diversion of precursor chemicals, including pharmaceutical preparations containing those chemicals, continues to be a major challenge in curbing the illicit production and manufacture of drugs, and emphasize the need to further strengthen control of precursor chemicals by Member States, as appropriate, including through the extensive use of tools prepared by the International Narcotics Control Board, such as Pre-Export Notification Online and the online Precursors Incident Communication System, the development of voluntary codes of conduct in cooperation with concerned industries and other relevant companies, the strengthening of public-private partnerships and enhanced international cooperation;

32. *Express concern* that illicit cultivation of opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis plant and illicit drug production, manufacture, distribution and trafficking remain a major challenge in countering the world drug problem, and recognize the need for strengthening sustainable crop control strategies that include, inter alia, alternative development, eradication and law enforcement measures for the purpose of reducing significantly and measurably the illicit cultivation of such crops, and the need for intensifying joint efforts at the national, regional and international levels in a more comprehensive manner, in accordance with the principle of common and shared responsibility, including by means of appropriate preventive tools and measures, enhanced and better coordinated financial and technical assistance and action-oriented programmes, in order to tackle those challenges;

33. *Recognize* the significant role played by countries with accumulated experience in alternative development, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, in promoting best practices and lessons learned from such programmes, and invite them to continue sharing those best

practices with States affected by the illicit cultivation of crops, with a view to using them, where appropriate, in accordance with the national specificities of each State;

34. *Stress* the need to further strengthen international cooperation and the need for enhanced development-oriented approaches that implement measures for rural development, strengthen local governance and institutions, improve access to legal markets and infrastructure, promote the participation of local communities, and consider the participation of multilateral and bilateral development agencies in the design and implementation of policies and programmes for alternative development, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, in accordance with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;

35. *Recognize* that transit States continue to face multifaceted challenges, and reaffirm the continuing need for cooperation and support, including the provision of technical assistance, inter alia, to enhance their capacities to counter the world drug problem, in conformity with the 1988 Convention and on the basis of the principle of common and shared responsibility;

36. *Also recognize* the need to improve international cooperation in relation to the monitoring and interdiction of criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking, including through the timely exchange of information consistent with national law and procedures; by intensifying, as appropriate, law enforcement cooperation such as border control, including where possible joint border control measures; by strengthening maritime control cooperation; and, upon request by Member States, through the provision of related drug control equipment and the development of new practical measures to effectively monitor and interdict drug trafficking and enable the effective disruption of those organizations;

37. *Acknowledge* that in many Member States integrated supply reduction strategies have been adopted, often complemented by comprehensive strategies against organized crime that include components against drug trafficking, and acknowledge the active efforts of Member States, at both the national and international levels, to combat illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production, manufacture, distribution and trafficking, as well as other drug-related crimes;

C. Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation

Achievements

38. *Acknowledge* the efforts made by States parties in the implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and, as appropriate, the Protocols thereto and of the Convention against Corruption, which constitute valuable tools for confronting some aspects of the world drug problem, note with appreciation the increasing level of adherence to those conventions, and

call on Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to those conventions;

39. *Also acknowledge* the importance of international, regional and subregional cooperation as an effective measure against money-laundering and the importance of structuring domestic regulatory and supervisory systems and mechanisms using international initiatives in that area as guidelines, where appropriate;

40. *Recognize* that regional and international frameworks have effectively promoted the implementation of international standards contributing to the fight against money-laundering and other financial crimes and have built trust among officials, leading to a better understanding of their respective legal and procedural requirements;

Challenges and priorities

41. *Express concern* over the many challenges encountered in addressing money-laundering, acknowledge that the value of confiscated proceeds of crime related to money-laundering activities at the global level remains low, and therefore continue to underscore the need for increased availability of information on proceeds of crime resulting from transnational organized crime, in order to enhance the capacity of Member States to prevent and combat money-laundering arising from drug trafficking;

42. *Reaffirm* the need for Member States to review and, if necessary, strengthen coordinated measures, enhance capacity-building to combat money-laundering arising from drug trafficking and improve judicial cooperation, where appropriate, at the national, regional and international levels, to dismantle organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking, in order to provide for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of the perpetrators of such crimes;

43. *Underscore* the need to strengthen national, regional and international networks for the exchange of operational information in compliance with national legislation and procedures among the relevant authorities, in order to facilitate the detection, seizure and confiscation of proceeds of drug trafficking and related crimes and criminal asset recovery;

44. *Urge* Member States, in their efforts to combat the laundering of money derived from illicit drug trafficking and other serious crimes, to continue to foster international cooperation by implementing the provisions against money-laundering contained in all relevant international instruments, such as the 1988 Convention, the Organized Crime Convention, the Convention against Corruption and, in accordance with national legislation, the Forty Recommendations on Money-Laundering of the Financial Action Task Force, within its mandate, and by, among other things, establishing new or strengthening existing domestic legislative frameworks to criminalize the laundering of money derived from drug trafficking, trafficking in and diversion of precursors and other serious crimes of a transnational nature in order to provide for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of money-laundering by, inter alia, ensuring that legal provisions in compliance with due process of law, such as banking secrecy laws, do not needlessly

hinder the effectiveness of national and international systems for countering money-laundering and do not constitute grounds for the refusal of mutual legal assistance and by making money-laundering an extraditable offence, in accordance with national legislation, including by recognizing the widest range of predicate offences;

45. *Promote*, where appropriate, in the framework of international cooperation, the use of law enforcement techniques, including special investigative techniques such as controlled delivery and lawful electronic surveillance, undercover operations or cooperating defendants, consistent with national legislation and international law, including applicable human rights obligations, in order to ensure that drug traffickers are brought to justice and that major criminal organizations are disrupted and dismantled.

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Agenda item 13
Provisional agenda for the fifty-eighth session of the Commission

Draft decision submitted by the Chair

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

Draft decision

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-seventh session and provisional agenda for its fifty-eighth session

The Economic and Social Council:

(a) Takes note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-seventh session;

(b) Also takes note of Commission decision 55/1 of 7 December 2012;

(c) Approves the provisional agenda for the fifty-eighth session set out below.

Provisional agenda for the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Operational segment

3. Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the

Please recycle

Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions:

(a) Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and policy directives;

(b) Role of the Commission as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime:

(i) Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(ii) Administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions.

Normative segment

4. Round-table discussions: implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem:

(a) Demand reduction and related measures;

(b) Supply reduction and related measures;

(c) Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation.

5. Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem: follow-up to the high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in view of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016:

(a) Demand reduction and related measures;

(b) Supply reduction and related measures;

(c) Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation.

6. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

(a) Challenges and future work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the World Health Organization in the review of substances for possible scheduling recommendations;

(b) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

(c) International Narcotics Control Board;

(d) International cooperation to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion;

(e) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

7. World situation with regard to drug trafficking and recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

8. Provisional agenda for the fifty-ninth session of the Commission.

9. Other business.

10. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-eighth session.